

而仿生消化酶法对畜禽消化生理的模拟程度更高，对畜禽饲料具有很好的生物学效价，可利用仿生法筛选畜禽饲料的最佳酶谱及酶添加量^[7-8]。但利用仿生法评定外源蛋白酶有效性的研究较少。因此，本试验通过单胃动物仿生消化系统建立肉鸡体外模拟消化模型，研究外源蛋白酶对肉鸡饲料体外降解效率的影响，确定蛋白酶最适添加量，为快速评价蛋白酶的有效性提供方法参考，并为其在肉鸡中的应用提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

外源蛋白酶：由山东隆科特酶制剂有限公司提供，实测含 11 464 U/g 酸性蛋白酶、25 635 U/g 中性蛋白酶和 21 655 U/g 碱性蛋白酶。酶活定义：在特定 pH(pH=3.0、pH=7.5 和 pH=10.5)，40 ℃条件下，每分钟水解酪素产生 1 μg 酪氨酸所需酶量定义为 1 个酶活力单位(U)。

1.2 试验饲料及试验设计

试验饲料参照 NY/T 33—2004《黄羽肉鸡饲养标准》^[9]和 NRC（1994）肉鸡营养需要^[10]标准配制。基础饲料组成及营养水平见表 1。试验采用单因素完全随机设计，对照组为肉鸡基础饲料[分前期（1~21 日龄）和后期（22~42 日龄）]，试验组分别在肉鸡前期和后期基础饲料中添加 100、200、400 和 800 mg/kg 的外源蛋白酶，试验共 10 种饲料样品，每种饲料样品设 5 个重复，每个重复 1 根仿生消化管。饲料采用四分法取样后，用小型饲料粉碎机粉碎过 60 目筛，充分混合均匀后-20 ℃储存备用。

表 1 基础饲料组成及营养水平（风干基础）

Table 1 Composition and nutrient levels of the basal diets (air-dry basis)		%
项目 Items	1~21 日龄	22~42 日龄
	1 to 21 days of age	22 to 42 days of age
原料 Ingredients		
玉米 Corn	53.84	59.14
豆粕 Soybean meal	32.40	27.50
棉籽粕 Cottonseed meal	3.00	3.00
菜籽粕 Rapeseed meal	2.80	2.16
豆油 Soybean oil	3.33	4.00
磷酸氢钙 CaHPO ₄	2.22	1.94
石粉 Limestone	1.03	0.97

食盐 NaCl	0.30	0.30
蛋氨酸 Met （98%）	0.18	0.12
赖氨酸 Lys （98.5%）		0.02
氯化胆碱 Choline chloride	0.20	0.15
预混料 Premix ¹⁾	0.70	0.70
合计 Total	100.00	100.00
营养水平 Nutrient levles ²⁾		
代谢能 ME/(MJ/kg)	12.12	12.54
粗蛋白质 CP	21.00	19.00
钙 Ca	1.00	0.90
总磷 TP	0.76	0.69
有效磷 AP	0.50	0.40
赖氨酸 Lys	1.08	0.98
蛋氨酸 Met	0.46	0.40
蛋氨酸+半胱氨酸 Met+Cys	0.79	0.70

¹⁾ 预混料为每千克饲料提供 The premix provided the following per kilogram of the diets:
二氧化钛 TiO₂ 5 000 mg, VA 12 000 IU, VD₃ 2 500 IU, VE 20 IU, VK₃ 3.2 mg, VB₁ 3.0 mg,
VB₂ 10.0 mg, VB₆ 6.0 mg, 生物素 biotin 0.1 mg, 泛酸 pantothenic acid 20.0 mg, 叶酸 folic
acid 1.25 mg, Fe 90mg, Zn 80 mg, Mn 1 000 mg, Cu 10 mg, I 0.5 mg, Se 0.15 mg。

²⁾ 所有值为计算值。All were the calculated values.

1.3 试验方法

本试验使用单胃动物仿生消化系统（SDS-III）模拟饲料在鸡的胃肠道的消化过程。仿
生消化操作过程中透析袋的型号和前处理、胃缓冲液和小肠缓冲液的配制和仪器运行参数等
参考文献[11]。

操作步骤: 称取(2±0.000 2) g 饲料样品置于装有透析袋的仿生消化管中, 并加入 20 mL
已配好的胃液。将仿生消化管固定在已预热的单胃动物仿生消化系统上, 连通事先配制的胃、
小肠段缓冲液。胃阶段模拟消化过程(41 ℃条件下消化 4 h)结束后时, 准确地将 2 mL 小
肠液移入单胃动物仿生消化系统的小肠消化液储备室中, 继续进行 7.5 h 的小肠前段消化和
7.5 h 的小肠后段消化。消化过程结束后, 将消化残渣无损转移到已绝干恒重的培养皿中,

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Effects of Exogenous Protease on *in Vitro* Degradation Efficiency of Broiler Diets

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Abstract: The experiment was conducted to investigate the effects of exogenous protease on *in vitro* degradation efficiency of broiler diets and obtain the optimum protease supplementation in basal diets for broilers, and aiming to provide a theoretical reference for rapidly evaluating the effectiveness of protease. A single factor completely randomized design was adopted to add exogenous protease with 0, 100, 200, 400 and 800 mg/kg in basal diets for starter (1 to 21 days of age) and finisher (22 to 42 days of age) phases of broilers, respectively, and an *in vitro* simulated digestion model for broilers by using a simulated digestion system for monogastric animals (SDS-III) was established to determine *in vitro* degradation efficiency. Each treatment contained 5 replicates with 1 digestion tube per replicate. The results showed that adding protease significantly increased the gross energy digestibility (GED) and enzymatic hydrolysate gross energy (EHGE) of basal diets for starter phases ($P < 0.05$), and the dry matter digestibility (DMD) in 200 mg/kg protease group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Protease significantly increased DMD, GED and EHGE of basal diets for finisher phases ($P < 0.05$). Moreover, there was a quadratic linear relationship between the levels of DMD, GED and EHGE and the amount of exogenous protease, and the DMD, GED and EHGE increased first and then decreased in diets for both starter and finisher phases ($P < 0.05$). Thus, corn-soybean meal basal diet supplemented with appropriate amount of exogenous protease can significantly improve *in*

vitro degradation efficiency of broiler diets. In this experiment, *in vitro* degradation efficiency in 200 mg/kg protease group is the highest.

Key words: exogenous protease; dry matter digestibility; gross energy digestibility; enzymatic hydrolysate gross energy

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